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AN

ADDRESS

TO THE CITIZENS OF

WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES.

ON THE

REVENUE LAW.

BY JOHN NEVILLE, INSPECTOR OF THE REVENUE, SURVEY No. 4, DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA.

(CONTINUED.)

IF the duty is too high for your ability to pay it, it might be reason for an application to Congress to lower it, but it can be none for an opposition to the whole.

But is there seriously any reason to believe, that the fact alledged is well founded? Is not the duty payable half yearly? Does not the government of the United States continually send a much larger sum among you, towards the support of the troops on the frontiers, and for the payment of such of yourselves as are called into service, for your own immediate defence, than you will require for the half yearly payment of the duty?

I have no doubt myself, that a fair trial of the thing will convince you of the contrary of what is asserted. Let the experiment be made, and if the payment of the duty is found to produce any real difficulty or distress, then may your representation, being founded on experience, be expected to have weight with the national councils, and to lead to a diminution of the rate of the duty.

I have now, fellow-citizens, gone through those objections of the committee, which appear to have been intended as arguments, and I flatter myself you will agree with me, that I have fully answered them. There are, however, some observations and suggestions in one of the addresses of the committee, which ought not be passed over in silence.

It is said, that the tax carries with it a great insult in the collection: because a freeman is treated like a knave, and an oath exacted as of one who may defraud, a mark set upon his door and upon all casks and vessels, and his buildings invaded and searched by officers CALLOUS TO HUMANITY.

Judge, fellow-citizens, for yourselves of the candor and weight of these insinuations.

I have already observed to you that oaths are constantly required of masters and owners of vessels, in order to the collection of the duties on imported articles generally, that this is the common practice in like cases, and that it was the practice under the STATE laws. I have added that it is submitted to without a murmur as an indispensable requisite.

Are masters of vessels, the merchants of your country, and the numerous importers of goods for their own use of all professions, less FREEMEN than you are? Can a requisition which they acquiesce in as proper and unavoidable be deemed an INSULT to you?

Are the inhabitants of free countries exempted from the ordinary vices and frailties of human nature? Are there no felons, no cheats, no fraudulent individuals among them? Is every FREEMAN of course an HONEST MAN?

Why, then, all the laws for the punishment of crimes and for the suppression of vice and immorality? Do not these suppose equally with the regulations complained of that there are knaves among freemen as well as among other men?

Would to heaven it were not so! But you would laugh at the person who should tell you it was not. And yet this is the substance of what the committee say.

As well might it be said, the law prescribing oaths to witnesses and jurymen in courts of justice carries with it a great insult. A free man is treated as a LIAR, and an oath exacted as from one who may LIE.

What would you say to such an observation? Or what ought you to say to one which amounts exactly to the same thing? What is the true view of the matter?

It is this. There are knaves among all societies, among freemen as well as among the subjects of despots. The laws must suppose the fact, because IT IS A FACT; and they must make provision accordingly, not only for the security of the public, but for the security of HONEST MEN against KNAVES, and as the legislature have NO MARK by which to distinguish the honest man from the knave, its precautions must of necessity apply to all. If there were no oaths nor penalties in revenue laws, honest men would bear the whole burthen and knaves would go free.

Hence the oaths which are required; hence the registers granted to ships, and the other numerous documents they are obliged to provide; hence the marks set upon them, designating their names and the places to which they belong, which you will find to be required by the laws; hence the marks upon buildings, casks and other vessels containing spirits, hence, in fine, all the precaution of all the revenue laws of all the countries in the world.

The marking of buildings, however, has evidently another object, favorable to an exemption of the persons concerned, from improper intrusions and searches. It designates to the officers the buildings and even the particular apartments, to which ALONE they can have access, and warns them not to intrude upon any other. It is therefore, one of the means, by which the power of inspecting and searching is confined within reasonable limits.

I need not, I am sure, trouble you longer on this point.

The committee, after treating the tax in question with every species of opprobrium, and reprobation, go on to assign a reason for its having been laid. They tell us in substance, that it was to conceal from the people the amount of the money raised upon them, lest they should enquire into the appropriations of it.

Judge again for yourselves of the fairness of this suggestion.

The provisions of the constitution, and the practice of the government, will afford the best answer to it.

First. It is an express article of the constitution of the federal government, "That NO MONEY shall be DRAWN FROM THE TREASURY, but in consequence of APPROPRIATIONS made by law, and that a regular STATEMENT and accounts of the receipts and EXPENDITURES of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Second. By the law of Congress establishing the Treasury department, it is made the duty of the officer at the head of that department, who is called the Secretary of the Treasury, among other things "to prepare and report to Congress estimates of the public revenue and the public expenditure," and it is made the duty of another officer called the Treasurer, to receive and pay the monies of the United States, upon warrants drawn by the Secretary, countersigned by the COMPTROLLER, and recorded by the REGISER of the Treasury. The comptroller is the officer, who, after they have passed under the examination of the AUDITOR, finally settles all public accounts. The register is the officer who keeps the public books and records. It is further made the duty of the Treasurer to render his accounts to the comptroller quarterly or oftener if required, for settlement, and when settled, he is to send a copy to the Secretary of the Treasury, and on the third day of every session of Congress, he is to lay before the two Houses, fair and exact copies of all the accounts by him rendered and settled, together with a true and perfect account of the state of the Treasury; he is obliged at all times to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller or either of them the inspection of the monies in his hands, and for the faithful performance of all this he is obliged to give security in the considerable sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. So far you will see that the greatest care has been taken to secure a due administration of the public monies, and an exact knowledge of the course of the receipts and expenditures.

Thirdly. The Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the provision which has been mentioned, yearly lays before Congress a particular statement of all the monies which are required for the service of the year, particularly specifying before hand every object for which it is wanted. This estimate is committed for examination to a special committee, who report a bill comprehending an appropriation or grant for all such objects specified in the estimates as appear to be conformable to law and right, and directing or pointing out the funds out of which the money is to be paid.

Both the previous estimate and the law are afterwards inserted in the public newspapers, so that every citizen who would give himself the trouble, may inform himself of the sums appropriated, and the purposes for which they are appropriated.

The Secretary of the Treasury also lays before Congress statements of the amount of the public debt, and of the interest upon it, and estimates of the probable amount of the taxes proposed to be laid by Congress, which are likewise published in the newspapers for the information of the people.

The same officer, likewise, makes returns to Congress of the yearly product of all the taxes which they lay, specifying the articles on which they are laid, the expences of the collection, and the nett residue, which comes into the Treasury. These returns too, as well as all the other documents are published in the newspapers for the information of the people.

By the instructions which have issued from the Treasury pursuant to the law in question, each collector of the revenue is to make a weekly return of the produce of all distilleries which are rated per gallon of the spirits distilled to the inspector within whose survey he is, who is to make a like weekly return to the supervisor of the district. Each collector is also to render to his inspector a quarterly account of all monies collected by him; and each inspector is to render to his supervisor a like quarterly account of all the monies collected within his survey, and each supervisor is to render a like quarterly account of all the monies collected within his district to the Treasury, where the duties are charged on the stills, these being payable half yearly, the accounts from the respective officers are rendered half yearly instead of quarterly as in the other case; and from the whole of these returns, a general statement will be made up at the Treasury, which, as in preceding cases, will, of course be reported to Congress, and by them communicated through the newspapers to the public.

Hence, therefore, you perceive, that the constitution, laws and practice of Congress are all united in the point of giving the people the most full and complete previous information, of the money raised upon them in every way, of the expence of raising it, of what comes into the Treasury, and the manner in which it is disposed of. Here is more communication than has an example under any other government; more even than has been experienced under any of the State governments. Here is no mystery, no concealment. Here is evidence of the direct contrary of what the committee suggest to have been the probable motive with Congress for selecting the duty on spirits as a resource of revenue.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FROM THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

THE METABASIST.

"SHE MUST DIE"—said the Doctor—

"She must die—She has a *spasm of juices*"—The mother wept aloud—"Is there no help Doctor?" said she, "Must I then lose my only child?"—"I have tried every remedy," said the Doctor, setting his hand upon his hip, "which is known to the healing art—and there is no man, I'll assure you better acquainted with medicine than myself; for I travelled three years with the great Indian-Doctor *Mohohonock*."——The scene was truly affecting.—While the Doctor without any emotion of pity, boasted of his skill:—The mother was affectionately taking leave of her daughter—"Adieu," "adieu, gentle spirit; fondly did I hope thou wouldst live to be the supporter of my age."——I was too much affected with pity for the mother, and indignation against the Doctor to be a farther witness:—I stole silently from the room.——

—Of all quacks, quacks in physic are most pernicious to the common people.—Can a man of feeling be a witness of the daily havock, made by these officers of death, among his fellow creatures, without a sigh?—Indeed I could hardly refrain from *tears*, while my uncle, the other evening, told how his father was physicked out of the world by one of these Doctors, because he had a red spot upon his nose, which the quack declared to be a cancer.—But said my uncle, "my father had as sound a nose the day he died as the Doctor himself."

——Perhaps, reader, you are learned, may be, member of the State legislature; you say, "I detest a quack, I would never employ him"—but your neighbour is an illiterate man, who cannot determine whether a physician be a man of learning and skill or not.—But, reader, if you do not in *reality* belong to the legislative body, yet for this once *imagine* you do.—Imagine that twice a year you assemble yourself with the wise men of the State to enact laws for the good of the people—Imagine that you have kindly provided against quacks in law, by impowering our County Courts to inquire into the learning and abilities of those who design themselves for the profession of the law, and to give licence if their knowledge is sufficient—Imagine that you have by a statute restrained swine—And then imagine (but blush while you even *imagine* it) that these quack physicians are permitted to depopulate your dominions.—

By an English statute, 5 Eliz. chap. 4, no person is allowed to execute any trade of skill, unless he has first served a regular apprenticeship of seven years.—Surely as much care ought to be taken that men should not be deprived of their health and lives, as that a clock should keep time regularly.—By a statute of this state, a tanner is not allowed to sell leather, unless he has first manifested his skill to the County Court, and from them obtained licence; nor then until the leather has been approved of, and sealed by a sworn sealer: But physicians are allowed to make and vend medicine, and are not even themselves required to know what they are, or what will be their effect.—It is a serious consideration.—Is it not high time there should be some regulations concerning physicians.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

WITH a singular species of zeal and philanthropy, the cause of the hostile Indians, against whom the army under Gen. ST. CLAIR, was directed, is advocated—their sufferings delineated—and their distresses depicted. But to impute any of these, if they exist—to a want of humanity in government, is unjust—The desire to establish permanent and honorable peace between the United States and all the tribes of Indians, has been zealously exhibited both by the former and present governments. In some instances they have been attended with success—as the treaties between us and the *Creeks*, *Choctaws*, *Cherokees*, and others. But all endeavors to effect Peace with the Indians in the regions North-West of the River *Ohio*, have proved abortive.

"The General Government took early measures for this purpose.—Treaties had been formed, under the old Government, with the Six Nations, the *Wyandots* and *Delawares*, and some more of the Western Indians; but the *Wabash* Indians always declined to attend at the negociations of those treaties, notwithstanding they were invited thereto.

"In order, if possible to bring those deluded people to a just sense of their situation, the President of the United States, directed that they should be invited a-new, to treat of peace, and that the consequences of their refusal, and persisting in hostilities, should be fully placed before them—and at the same time, the people of *Kentuckey* were prohibited from making any further incursions into the Indian Country.

"This invitation was executed early last year, to all the Tribes inhabiting the River *Wabash*, from Post *Vincennes* up to *Miami* village. The invitation was not only refused by the Indians, but their hostilities were renewed with greater violence than ever.

"The campaign, therefore, of the last and this year, were measures of necessity—The Indians had been invading our frontiers, and had killed many hundred innocent men, women and children.

"It became just and highly proper, that the power of the United States should be put in motion against these blood-thirsty tribes—and that it should be ineffectual is to be deplored—and attributed to the smallness of our numbers.

"Notwithstanding the provocations of these Indians, it is said, measures will be taken to open their eyes to their true interest: But if the measures taken for this purpose should be in vain, the meekness of christianity will justify the government, in taking effectual measures to prevent the murder of its peaceable citizens; and the arrangements to be made, it is hoped will be entirely adequate to the full conviction of the hostile Indians, that they have abundantly more to hope, from the mercy, than to expect from the weakness of the United States."

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19.

DEBATE ON THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

[Continued.]

[*The Senate had amended the bill by encreasing the ratio from* 30,000 *to* 33,000; *the Houſe had diſagreed to this amendment; the Senate voted to adhere. It was moved in the Houſe this day, that they ſhould recede from their diſagreement.*]

MR. FINDLEY.—From the various obſervations which had been made on the ſubject, ſaid it had become neceſſary that a vote ſhould be given with due deliberation—ſuch a vote as conſtitutional juſtice ſhall require—on the ground of conſtitutional juſtice, for as to general juſtice, it is entirely out of the queſtion—and indeed he ſaid that general juſtice could not be done on the principles of any government under heaven.—He adverted to the particular ſituation of the reſpective ſtates, and ſaid that this general juſtice was not attainable in any one of them. We are not to be moved by any threats; we act on principle, and we will entrench ourſelves in principle—and this principle of conſtitutional equality is all that we can pretend to. But it is objected that the ratio will produce fractions—and to get rid of this difficulty of fractions, we are to reduce the repreſentation of the people from the conſtitutional number of one to every 30,000—that is, we are to ſtrike off one ſixteenth part of the whole repreſentation of the Union—he urged that the repreſentation on the ratio of 30,000 would not be too great—he inſtanced the repreſentation of Geneva, and other foreign ſtates.—If there ſhould ariſe any inconvenience from the preſent ratio of 30,000, government were not obliged to wait for the expiration of ten years to remedy the defect; it was always in the power of Congreſs to order another cenſus to be taken at any time. For his own part he had not conſidered fractions as an obſtacle to the bill; on the contrary, he was rejoiced that the population of the country increaſed ſo rapidly as to make thoſe fractions always quickly increaſe to an whole number. To conclude, he was for going on general principles, which would certainly reflect the moſt honor on the proceedings of the legiſlature.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid he had hitherto voted uniformly in favor of a ſmaller repreſentation than that which was contemplated in the bill, and in doing ſo he had acted from principle, without any reference to the doctrine of fractions—as the enumeration of his ſtate was not yet known, it muſt be evident to every gentleman in the Houſe that this was the caſe: but he now ſaw the neceſſity of changing his vote, ſince the bill had been returned from the Senate, where it ſeemed there was a diſpoſition to modify every bill and every proceeding of this Houſe juſt as they pleaſed. He thought it would have a very awkward appearance to the world, if the Houſe ſhould give way in all caſes whatever, and more eſpecially in the preſent inſtance, where the Senate had been equally divided, and the queſtion was decided by the vote of a ſingle member of that body—the Vice-Preſident. For theſe reaſons, and the locality and fractions that had been introduced into the debate, he would vote for an adherence to the former deciſion of the Houſe, in order to ſupport that balance which ſhould be preſerved between the two branches of the legiſlature.

Mr. Benſon ſaid, that if this buſineſs is in future to be made a lottery, let us at once declare it—for if principle is entirely out of the queſtion, it remains that we ſhould declare explicitly the truth.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that it was impoſſible for him to underſtand on what principle the gentleman from South-Carolina, and his colleague, were to give their votes, (contrary to their former expreſſed opinion, excepting that they had diſcovered that the Senate concurred with them, which would not, he hoped, be generally conſidered as a good ground for changing; as it ſeemed to be embracing contradiction for the purpoſe of contradiction;) unleſs, as the gentleman had declared, that at the time he formed his opinion he did it on principle, by the abandonment of which, he could acquire an undue weight to the diſtrict of country from which he came, by departing from a juſt equality in repreſentation.

Gentlemen had ſeemed to wiſh to obſcure the merits of the preſent controverſy, by conſidering it as a conteſt between the larger and ſmaller ſtates, and by ſuppoſing that the latter would be compenſated for their loſs of weight and influence in this houſe, which would reſult from an unequal apportionment of the repreſentation, by the undue influence which they poſſeſſed in the Senate. He himſelf came from a very large and important ſtate. Juſtice, however, obliged him to declare that this mode of conducting the argument, only tended to divert the judgment from the true merits of the queſtion. What had the diſtribution of the powers of the government which by the conſtitution was adjuſted to the intereſts and ſovereignty of the ſtates, to do with the apportionment of repreſentation, as it reſpected either its numbers or the various intereſts which were to be ſecured by equality of influence? Was it poſſible that any mind ſhould be ſo weak as to diſcover that the conſtitutional organization of the Senate was not wholly irrelative to thoſe conſiderations which ſhould influence in the deciſion of the preſent queſtion?

In contemplating the ſubject before the Houſe, he obſerved, that a vaſt variety of circumſtances were entitled to deliberate conſideration. Among others, the number of repreſentatives compared with the number of inhabitants of the United States. In determining which, the nature and objects of the government we were adminiſtering, its machinery, the diſtribution of its parts, the conſtruction of the other branch of the legiſlature, and many other objects were to be conſidered. That we had not on any of theſe ſubjects the aid of experience, and that the government itſelf was a novel experiment. He need not therefore add, that there were no data from which any certain concluſion could be drawn. All was uncertainty and conjecture. Was an apportionment of a ratio of 30,000 eligible? as an abſtract propoſition he was diſpoſed to give it a preference to any other. But if he was aſked wherefore, he could only anſwer, that it was rather an inclination of ſentiment, than the reſult of rational reflection. He would not therefore, becauſe juſtice would not permit it, ſacrifice to the effect of conjecture, which might be only the reſult of whim, the important and indiſpenſable duty he owed to reſpect the claims of ſtates to equality.

If an apportioment was made by a ratio of 30,000, the members would be 7 more than if the amendment of the Senate were adopted. Which ever propoſition was agreed to, would any one venture to affirm that the liberties of the people would be more or leſs ſecure, the Houſe aggregately more or leſs wiſe, or the due balance between the two Houſes better or worſe adjuſted? Conſidering thus the ſubject, does not the earneſtneſs with which gentlemen contend for the propoſition of the Houſe, appear perfectly unaccountable? But in the progreſs of this buſineſs, it is diſcovered that an application of the principle of the Houſe, gives a balance of weight and influence to one part of the United States, to which it is not entitled by the equal apportionment contemplated by the conſtitution, This is agreed by all, it is demonſtrated by figures. Nor can it be denied that equality is among the moſt eſſential principles of repreſentation, and expreſsly provided for by the conſtitution, as far as would conſiſt with the ſtate of our ſociety, having a due regard to our particular circumſtances. Yet all important as this conſideration is, it is to be ſacrificed with all the intereſts involved in it, to a fanciful idea of theory. Theory unſanctioned by experience.

For his own part, he believed that wiſe policy would be found perfectly to coincide with, and reconcile the various intereſts of this extenſive country. It could not, however, have eſcaped the obſervation of every gentleman, that there exiſted an opinion of an oppoſition of intereſts between the northern and ſouthern ſtates. The influence of this opinion had been felt in the diſcuſſion of every important queſtion which had come under the conſideration of the legiſlature. The extreme anxiety of gentlemen on the preſent occaſion, would render all other evidence ſuperfluous on this ſubject. Such a belief, he ſaid, however ill founded, would as long as it continued, have the ſame effect as if it exiſted in fact; feeling the weight of this obſervation, and the influence it ought to have to give to every part of the United States as nearly as might be, a due proportion of conſtitutional weight in the public councils, he was incapable of reconciling the conduct of members who were diſpoſed to ſacrifice the moſt important intereſts of their immediate conſtituents, to their ſtrange ideas of conjectural perfection. It ſeemed to him that the gentlemen who came from the north, and on this occaſion diſſented from their neighbours, were diſpoſed blindly to ſurrender all the important intereſts of their immediate conſtituents to the arbitration of thoſe, the whole courſe of whoſe conduct had demonſtrated that they tho't thoſe intereſts adverſe to their own.

He concluded, by warning thoſe who had hitherto compoſed a majority on this ſubject, to reflect on the danger that would reſult from a pertinacious adherence to a meaſure ſo productive of the ſources of jealouſy. And he called on their generoſity, magnanimity and juſtice, to reſpect the claims of the minority to an equal weight in the government, on the principles of the conſtitution.

Mr. Gerry made ſome reply to his colleague, Mr. Sedgwick, reſpecting locality of intereſts, and declared that he never would agree to a reduction of the people's repreſentation.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid he had always advocated a large repreſentation, without any reference to the part of the Union from which the members are to come—30,000 will give the largeſt number that we can get—he could have wiſhed it had been larger—but as it could not, he ſhould vote againſt 33,000, which would diminiſh the number—and this was the principle he acted upon. If an equality is the object, is there not a number which will produce a ſtill greater equality than that propoſed by the Senate—if there is, there is no principle in the ratio of 33,000, for it ought to be carried to the full extent to make it perfectly equal. He was ſorry that the diſcuſſion of the queſtion had excited thoſe diſagreeable reflections which had been made, and that the diſcuſſion of general principles was dwindled into a debate on fractions, and on the intereſts of the northern and ſouthern parts of the Union. He was perſuaded this would not be the proper mode of obtaining the end, which ought to be in view, but would only tend to diſturb the tranquility and harmony that ought to exiſt in inveſtigating and determining this ſubject.

Mr. Kittera having at firſt voted for 30,000, he thought it proper to offer a few reaſons for altering his opinion.—He had voted for 30,000 becauſe it would give the largeſt repreſentation—but finding its unjuſt and unequal operation, in reſpect to a majority of the ſtates, he had determined to vote for the ratio of 33,000.—He then noticed the remark of Mr. Findley, that the injuſtice may be corrected by an enumeration at an earlier period than that propoſed in the conſtitution—he obſerved that this was in effect ſaying, let us do injuſtice, and wait a number of years, and then juſtice ſhall be done. Why not do juſtice now, as far as is in our power?—Mr. Lawrance had ſaid, why not adopt a ratio that would leave leſs fractions than 33,000?—He ſaid this was in effect ſaying, that becauſe we could not do complete juſtice, we would not do it to any degree whatever.--The ſuperior degree of equality which would reſult from the amendment of the Senate, had been ſo fully demonſtrated, that he ſhould now vote to recede from the diſagreement of the Houſe to it.

The motion to recede was negatived, as has already appeared.

MONDAY, January 9, 1792.

The bill to eſtabliſh poſt-offices and poſt roads in the United States, was brought in, engroſſed, and read the third time—Mr. Murray moved to recommit the bill, in order to amend the ſection reſpecting newſpapers, by reducing the poſtage on them to an half cent—Some oppoſition was made to this motion, and the queſtion being put it was negatived.

The Houſe then proceeded to fill up the blanks—the blank for the term of the contract was filled with "*five years*"—Penalty for obſtructing the tranſportation of the mail 100 dollars—For negligence on the part of any ferry-man, by which the mail may be delayed, 10 dollars for every half hour—Advertiſement for contract to be publiſhed 12 weeks—The blank for the Poſt-Maſter General's ſalary was filled with 2000 dollars—that of the aſſiſtant 1000 dollars—The new rates of poſtage to commence the 1ſt day of March next—Penalty for exacting a greater rate of poſtage than that eſtabliſhed by law 100 dollars—Penalty for ſetting up poſts for carrying letters, &c. in oppoſition to the general poſt-office 200 dollars—for continuing ſo to offend, 300 dollars per week—For the deputy poſt-maſter's neglecting to account with the poſt-maſter general for way letters, 100 dollars—Penalty for unlawfully opening, detaining or embezzling letters, packets, &c. by any perſon in the poſt-office department, 300 dollars, or impriſonment for *ſix* months—For quitting and deſerting the mail ſo that it ſhould not reach its deſtination in ſeaſon, 100 dollars—For carrying letters contrary to the proviſions of the law, 50 dollars—The compenſation to any deputy poſt-maſter not to exceed 20 per cent on the poſtage, and in no one inſtance to exceed dollars—1500, 2000, and 2500 dollars were ſeverally propoſed to fill this blank; after ſome debate 2500 and 2000 were put and negatived—1950 were then propoſed, the debate on the motion was renewed, and continued till the time of adjournment, which took place without a deciſion.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.

A memorial of George Turner, one of the judges of the Weſtern Territory, was read, and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſ. Livermore, Lawrance, White, Williamſon and Smith, (S. C.)

A petition of James Demar was read, and referred to the Secretary of War—as were alſo the petitions of Henry Skinner, Elizabeth Jones, Barnabas Murphy, Aaron Stratton, James Shields,

Enoch Leonard, Abigail Hale, Jeremiah Pritchard.

A petition of Lawrana Richardſon was read, praying the iſſuing of a duplicate certificate of public debt, in lieu of one which ſhe had loſt—Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Houſe proceeded in filling up the blanks in the poſt-office bill, and completed the ſame. The blank reſpecting the amount beyond which the ſalary of no deputy poſt-maſter ſhall extend, was filled with 1500 dollars. The reſt of the blanks being filled, the bill was paſſed.

A reſolution which had lain on the table for ſome days, requiring the Secretary of War to lay before the Houſe a particular ſtatement of all aſcertained balances due to invalid penſioners claimed or unclaimed—was called up by Mr. Giles.

Mr. Wadſworth moved that the reſolution ſhould be referred to a ſelect committe, which was agreed to, and Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Giles and Mr. J. Smith, appointed.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petion of Catharine Greene.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) in the chair—The diſcuſſion of the ſubject was opened by Mr. Wayne, who after a few introductory remarks, propoſed the following reſolutions:

RESOLVED, as the opinion of this committee, That the eſtate of the late Major General Greene ought to be indemnified for the engagements entered into by that General, with certain perſons in the State of South-Carolina, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſupplies for the army of the United States, under his command, in the year 1783—That a ſum not exceeding onght to be appropriated and paid to his executors to make good thoſe engagements—and That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

After ſome debate the committee roſe without taking any vote, and the Houſe adjourned.

LONDON, November 8.

The National Aſſembly of France have juſt paſſed the following decree relative to Louis Joſeph Xavier, the King's next brother upon whoſe conduct that of the other French Princes is ſuppoſed to depend.

It having been before reſolved, that the perſon entitled to the Regency would forfeit his right by remaining abſent from the kingdom, it was decreed, on Sunday the 30th October,

1. That proclamation ſhould be made within three days in Paris.

2- That the requiſition ſhould be notiſied to the Prince by no other mode than that of proclamation.

3. That conformably to the conſtitutional decrees, the promulgation of the law ſhall be made by the Executive Power.

4. That the ſuppleant of the regency ſhall be bound to return within three months, or ſhall be held to have abdicated the right of the regency.

The National Aſſembly have yet had but little time to diſcover their talents. A leading feature in their character, it cannot be doubted, is an attachment to the conſtitution eſtabliſhed by their predeceſſors.

The National Aſſembly have paſſed a decree againſt the emigrants.

This country ſeems to have compleatly gained the confidence of the French, who are equally inclined to do juſtice to the moderation of our miniſters, and the liberality of ſentiment which has been diſplayed on the ſubject of their revolution in every part of the Britiſh dominions.

Since the laſt melancholy accounts from the French Weſt-Indies, the Cabinet Miniſters have had ſeveral meetings, and the moſt vigorous means are to be adopted, in order to prevent a ſimilar ſpirit of diſcord and revolt in Jamaica and our other colonies.

Several Frenchmen, who had cauſed writings on Liberty to be tranſlated into Portugueſe, were lately put on board a veſſel to be ſent back to their own country.

The conduct of the captain and chief mate of the Neptune tranſport, lately returned from Botany Bay, is about to undergo a ſevere ſcrutiny. No leſs than 171 convicts died on the voyage; and many inſtances of the moſt inhuman treatment are daily brought forward.

Mr. Burke is talked of as the ſucceſſor of the late Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq. in the office of Receiver General of the Cuſtoms.

Whitehall, Nov. 5. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Hugh Elliott, Eſq. to be his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Dreſden.

The Revolution of France was on Tueſday, for the firſt time, called the *Reformation*; this is ſurely a miſnomer; *Reformation is yet to come.*

The King of the French ſays briefly to the now defunct National Aſſembly—"Gentlemen good bye to you, you have finiſhed, and the product of your precious labours be your reward—If what you have done be a good thing for France, it will ultimately be a good thing for you—Tell the people that I have, and always had, their welfare at heart; as for yourſelves, you muſt make them believe the ſame of you, as well as you can; but particularly tell them to pay the taxes cheerfully;—Gentlemen, good bye to you, and leave the reſt to me."

M. d'Orleans was to have been in England in time for the preſent Newmarket Meeting; but the National Aſſembly having deprived him of a great portion of his *Land*, he feels the leſs inclination for indulging himſelf in the pleaſures of the *Turf*.

The eyes of Europe are now fixed upon the New National Aſſembly of France, it being now conſidered the æra in which "the Rights of Men" are either to be ſolemnly recognized and firmly eſtabliſhed, or Monarchical Government regained and reinſtated; little can be deduced from the proceedings of the Aſſembly, not having yet fairly entered into any national buſineſs; but the ſpecimen that has been given us, carries with it a *democratic* tone. From the ſtrong points of their prologue, we have every reaſon to expect a piece pregnant with much buſineſs and incident, in which the performers will have ample ſcope for the diſplay of their ſeveral powers.

The French Patriots view their Conſtitutional Act as a *divine* work. It ſupplants the Sacred Scriptures, and is to them Divinity, Law, Phyſic, Hiſtory, Philoſophy, and Poetry. It will be *law* to the Senate, a *precedent* to the Bar, and a Text-Book for the Pulpit.

WARSAW, (Poland) October 24.

Yeſterday evening intelligence was received here, by M. de Bulkakow, the Ruſſian Miniſter to this Court, of the death of Prince Potemkin, which happened at Vaſly, on the 16th inſt.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Dec 4.

Some people, with, perhaps, more ſenſibility than reaſon, appear to condole with the Indians on their continual hunted ſtate, and to lament the depredations which have been heretofore made on their ſettlements by the arms of the Union; but do not ſeem to compaſſionate with their unfortunate fellow citizens of Pennſylvania, Virginia and Georgia, who have frequently had their houſes burnt, their property deſtroyed, their wives and children butchered, and themſelves driven from their homes, by thoſe ſavage murderers of the wilderneſs.

SALEM, December 27.

The idea has been ſuggeſted, that for Congreſs to grant to the people called quakers, the exemptions from military duty which they require, while the reſt of the community are ſubject to ſuch ſervice, would amount to a "legal eſtabliſhment of the Quakers form of religion, when no other form is even acknowledged by law to exiſt in the United States."

An old remark.—Sometimes the moſt frantic enthuſiaſt, or the moſt abſurd and unintelligible mortal, ſhall be the author of a doctrine or of a ſyſtem, and ſhall beget ſons and daughters after his own image and ſimilitude. True it is, that ſuch a ſect ſeldom holds out for above half a century, or deſcends beyond the ſecond generation: as, among the brutes, a mule, whoſe ſire is an aſs, leaves no poſterity, and is the laſt of the family.

Philadelphia, January 11.

The Preſident of the United States has approved of, and recognized the foreign appointments in our laſt—M. PALESKE, conſul-general from his majeſty the King of Pruſſia; and M. MARBOIS, vice-conſul from his moſt chriſtian majeſty, within the States of Connecticut, New-York and New-Jerſey.

The uniting of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill by means of a navigable canal for ſhallops, appears to be ſeriouſly contemplated by the legiſlature of the State of Pennſylvania.

On Thurſday laſt, the Governor of the State of New-York opened the ſeſſion of that legiſlature with an addreſs to both houſes. In the addreſs the public are informed, that, in conſequence of the powers veſted in the Governor, the people had been removed, who had intruded, ſome time ſince, upon the lands belonging to the Oneida and Cayuga nations of Indians, and thereby given cauſe of complaint to thoſe tribes. The financial concerns of the State are repreſented to be in a flouriſhing condition; and, particularly, that from the ſale and diſpoſal of the waſte and unappropriated lands, the Treaſury would receive an augmentation ſufficient to produce an annual revenue, exceeding the ordinary expences of the government.—The report of the commiſſioners of the land office was, further, ſubmitted to the legiſlature, by which it appeared that the junction of the Mohawk River and Wood Creek, by means of a canal, was practicable at a moderate expence; as alſo a junction between Wood Creek and Hudſon's River, by ſimilar means; all which could be effected from the ordinary reſources of the State without the aid of taxes.

The Pennſylvania Hoſpital having been found inadequate to the two fold purpoſe of accommodating *ſick* and *mad* perſons, it has been propoſed to erect a Houſe, near the preſent hoſpital, for the excluſive uſe of ſuch as are deprived of their reaſon.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort-Waſhington, dated Nov. 17.

Active meaſures, *indeed*, muſt be immediately taken, to effect any good purpoſe; and the United States will deceive themſelves, if they think an inſignificant, undiſciplined army, badly provided, will conquer the formidable enemy they are now at war with. They are numerous—they are trained warriors, and are elated with victory and plunder! They gained it, however, with conſiderable loſs on their part; but we cannot aſcertain it exactly.

"Our army was badly modelled, for fighting Indians: it was raw, and wanted horſe and riflemen; it was badly provided, and of courſe was diſcontented.

"The length to which affairs have gone, certainly requires the moſt ſpeedy exertion of the public; a ſtrong army, compared to the laſt, muſt be raiſed, and diſciplined to fight the Indians in their own manner; ſuch an army, well commanded and modelled, I ſhould like to ſerve in, and would ſtill hope to ſee thoſe ſavages ſubdued."

A meſſage from his Excellency the Governor to the Legiſlature, laſt Friday, informed them of further alarms at Pittſburg, on account of the Indians—that a plan of defenſive operations has been recently propoſed to him by the Preſident of the United States—"which, as it claims in ſome reſpects the ſanction of the Legiſlature, he ſubmits to their conſideration"—ſuggeſting at the ſame time the neceſſity of adequate appropriations of money for arms and ammunition, &c. to co-operate in the meaſures of the federal government for the protection of the frontiers.

This meſſage was accompanied by a letter from the citizens of Pittſburg, to the Governor, and two letters from Lieut. Jeffers, commanding officer at Fort-Franklin—all of which expreſs the ſtrongeſt apprehenſions of an immediate attack by the ſavages on the above Fort.

According to the late cenſus of the inhabitants of the United States, it appears that in the States of Maſſachuſetts, Diſtrict of Maine, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, the number of females exceeds that of the males—whereas in all the other ſtates the number of males greatly exceeds that of the females. From this ſtate of facts, the plea of any neceſſity in favor of poligamy, is invalidated, if not totally exploded.

According to the laſt accounts from Cape-Francois, affairs appear to be aſſuming a more tranquil aſpect, and ſome late letters ſay that the market there promiſes good prices for our produce ere long.

It is however ſaid that the Mulattoes have taken poſſeſſion of Aux-Cayes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Every department of government, in a free country, has the idea of reſponſibility attached to it—but perhaps there are no officers in the executive whoſe characters ſhould be fairer for integrity than thoſe in the Poſt-Office. On this principle their compenſations ought to be liberal—that abilities and honeſty may be encouraged and rewarded, and every pretext for impoſition on the public, entirely removed.

It is ſaid that the power and importance of the ſtate governments are declining, and depreciating in the eſtimation of the people—Quere, whether a great encreaſe in the repreſentative body of the Union will not tend to augment this diſaffection to the ſtate governments—eſpecially when it is conſidered that this augmentation will moſt undoubtedly abſorb a proportional ratio of the genius and abilities of the ſeveral ſtates.

"*Succeſs* crowns the enterpriſe."—*Since* the event of the late expedition againſt the Wabaſh Indians has been known, there has been wiſdom enough diſplayed by certain individuals and writers, to have planned, and carried into compleat and ſucceſsful operation a more arduous and complex expedition than either Congreſs, or all the executive branches of the government, will ever be called on to deviſe and execute from this time to the end of the world.

When Victory our hopes derides,
And in a paſſion changes ſides,
Each politician, ſage and ſour,
Is ten times wiſer than before;
Can tell you, (and quite ſly his nod is)
What has affronted madam Goddeſs;
And ſhew by dint of ſecond ſight,
What would have ſet all matters right.

At a ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, for the annual election of Officers, on the 6th of January, the following Gentlemen were duly choſen:

Preſident—David Rittenhouſe, L. L. D.

Vice-Preſidents, Thomas Jefferſon, Sec'ry of the U. S. / William Smith, D. D. / John Ewing, D. D.

Secretaries, James Hutchinſon, M. D. / Samuel Magaw, D. D. / Jonathan Williams, / Robert Patterſon.

Curators, Charles Wilſon Peale, / Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. / Caſpar Wiſtar, M. D.

Treaſurer—John Vaughan.

Counſellors, to ſerve three years, Charles Petit, / Nicholas Collin, D. D. / Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. / William White, D. D.

The Counſellors whoſe term of office is not yet expired, are the following:

Adam Kuhn, M. D.	Thomas M'Kean, L. L. D.
Jared Ingerſoll,	Robert Blackwell, D. D.
Andrew Ellicot,	William Barton,
Samuel P. Griffitts, M. D.	Iſaac Gray.

Extract from the Minutes,

J. WILLIAMS, Sec'ry.

Arrivals at the port of Philadelphia, for the year 1791:—Ships and Barques, 122—Snows and Brigs, 250—Schooners, 78—Sloops 117—Coaſters, 694—making in the whole 1261.

Neither New-York city papers, nor any from the Eaſtward thereof, were received by the Editor, by yeſterday's poſt.

☞ The remarks on the "*Reſpondent*," ſigned *Candidus*, we do not think correſpond with the ſignature.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	23/9	pr. £.	118¾ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents		14/3	71¼ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		14/6	72½ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	102½ do.
Indents	13/	65 do.

Bank Stock—half ſhares 109 per cent premium.
—whole ſhares 60 per cent.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

JANUARY 10.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

ANCHORS	pr.lb.	7c	8c
Allum, Engliſh,	pr.c.	3d 73c	4d
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	11c	
Aſhes, pot,	per ton,	90d	100d
——Pearl,		137d	140d
Arrack	pr. gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
Brandy, common,		1d 11c	
——Cogniac		1d 20c	1d 30c
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	37d 33c	40d
Bricks,	pr. M.	4d	5d
Bread, ſhip,	pr. cwt.	1d 88c	2d
Ditto, pilot		3d 67c	
Ditto, ſmall water		36c	40c
Beer, American, in bot.	pr.doz. bot. incl.	1d	40c
——	pr. bbl.	4d 67c	
BOARDS, Oak	pr.M feet,	9d	10d
BOARDS, Merch. pine		16d	17d
BOARDS, Sap, do.		8d 50c	9d
BOARDS, ——N. Eng.		11d	
BOARDS, Cedar		14d	
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add		1d 33c	
pr. M.			
Brimſtone rolls	pr.cwt.	3d	
BEEF, Iriſh	pr. bbl.		
BEEF, Boſton		7d 8d	
BEEF, Country		6d 7d	
Butter	pr. lb.	16c	
——in kegs		10c	12c
CANDLES, Sper.	pr. lb.	48c	
CANDLES, Wax		53c	56c
CANDLES, Myrtle Wax		13c	
CANDLES, Mould, tallow		11c	
CANDLES, Dipped		10c	
Cheeſe, Engliſh,	pr. lb.	19c	
——Country		8c	10c
Chocolate		15c	
Cinnamon		2d 40c	2d 67c
Cloves		1d 33c	
Coal	pr. buſhel	20c	22c
Cocoa	pr. cwt.	10d 67c	11d 33c
Coffee	pr. lb.	17c	18c
Copperas	pr. cwt.	1d 67c	
Cordage		7d 67c	8d
Cotton	pr. lb.	23c	34c
Currants		13c	
Duck, Ruſſia,	pr. piece	11d 33c	
——Ravens		8d 93c	9d 67c
Feathers	pr. lb.	40c	44c
Flax		10c	
Flaxſeed	pr. buſh.	85c	90c
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	5d	
——Common,		4d 74c	
——Bur middlings,	beſt	4d 13c	
——Meal, Indian		2d 67c	
——Ship-ſtuff	pr.cw.	1d 1d 33c	
Fuſtic	pr. ton,	20d	
Gin, Holland,	pr.caſe,	4d 4d 33c	
Do.	pr. gall.	80c	
Glue,	pr. cwt.	20d 21d 33c	
Ginger, white race		7d 7d 33c	
Ditto, common		7d 20c	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9c	
Ginſeng,		20c	24c
Gunpowder, cannon,	pr. q. c.	3d 73c	4d
Ditto, fine glazed		4d	
GRAIN, Wheat	pr. buſh	90c	93c
GRAIN, Rye		50c	54c
GRAIN, Oats		26c	
GRAIN, Indian corn		40c	44c
GRAIN, Barley		60c	63c
GRAIN, ——Beſt ſhelled	pr. lb.	3c	
GRAIN, Buckwheat	per buſh.	40c	
Hemp, ſo.pr. ton,		120d 146. 67c	
American,	pr. lb.	4c	5c
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	2d 67c	
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9c	11c
Hops		27c	
Hogſhead hoops,	pr. M	15d	
Indigo, French	lb.	1d 20c	1d 33c
——Carolina		40c	1d
Irons, ſad	pr. ton,	133d 33c	
IRON, Caſtings	pr. cwt,	3d 47c	
IRON, Bar	pr. ton,	82d	
IRON, Pig		24d 26d 67c	
IRON, Sheet		173d 33c	
IRON, Nail rods		96d	
Junk,	pr. cwt.	4d 5d	
Lard, hogs	pr. lb.	9c	10c
Lead in pigs	pr.c.	5d 33c	5d 67c
——in bars		7d	
Lead, white		10d 10d 67c	
——red		6d 40c	6d 67c
Leather, ſoal	pr. lb.	14c 17c	20c
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton,	5d 60c	6d
Logwood		24d	
Mace	pr. lb.	7d 33c	67c
Mackarel, beſt	pr. bbl.	9d	
——ſecond quality		6d	67c
Madder, beſt	pr. lb.	16c	20c
Marble, wrought,	pr.f.	1d 33c	2d
Maſt ſpars		33c	67c
Molaſſes	pr. gall.	41c	45c
Muſtard	per. lb.	87c	
Mahogany	pr. foot,	10c	
Nails, 10d 12d and 20d		——10c	
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	8d	
OIL, Linſeed,	pr. gall.	50c	
OIL, Olive		87c	
OIL, Ditto	pr. caſe,	2d 50c	
OIL, Beſt ſweet in flaſks,	pr.box	10d	
OIL, —baſkets 12 bottles		5d	
OIL, Spermaceti	pr. gall.	48c	
OIL, Train		24c	27c
OIL, Whale		22c	28c
Porter	pr. caſk,	5d 33c	
——London,	pr. doz.	1d 60c	
Porter, American	pr.doz. bot.incl.	1d 4c 1d 60c	
Pitch,	pr. bbl.	1d 73c	2d
Pork, Burlington,		10d 33c	
——Lower county		9d 33c	
——Carolina		8d	
Peas, Albany	pr. buſh.	73c	
Pepper,	pr. lb.	44c	47c
Pimento		19c	20c
Raiſins, beſt,	pr. keg	7d	8d
Ditto	pr. jar	3d	
Ditto	pr. box	4d	
Rice	pr. cwt.	2d 67c	2d 93c
Roſin	pr. bbl.	2d 33c	2d 67c
RUM, Jamaica	pr. gall.	90c	
RUM, Antigua		87c	
RUM, Windward		73c	77c
RUM, Barbadoes		73c	
RUM, Country,	N. E.	59c	
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	13d 33c	14d
Saſſafras	pr. ton	6d	8d
Shot		140d	
STEEL, German	pr. lb.	9c	
STEEL, Engliſh, bliſtered	cwt	10d	
STEEL, American	pr. ton	113d 33c	
STEEL, Crowley's	pr. fag	10d 67c	
Snake root	pr. lb.	20c	42c
Soap, Brown		6c	
——White		8c	
——Caſtile		11c	
Starch		7c	
Snuff	pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d 60c	
Spermaceti, refined,		48c	
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1,	per yard,	28c	
——Boſton, No. I.		30c	
——No. II.		29c	
——Ruſſia ſheeting,	pr.p.	12d	
SUGAR, Lump,	pr. lb.	18c	
SUGAR, Loaf, ſingle refined		25c	
SUGAR, Ditto, double do.		33c	
SUGAR, Havannah, white		16c	17c
SUGAR, Ditto, brown,		12c	
SUGAR, Muſco.	pr.cwt.	14d 15d 33c	
Spirits Turpentine	p. g.	33c	37c
SALT, Allum	pr. buſh.	24c	27c
SALT, Liverpool		31c	
SALT, Cadiz		23c	24c
SALT, Liſbon		24c	26c
Ship build. W. O. frames	p. ton,	12d	13d 33
Do. L O.		15d 33c	16d 67c
Do. red cedar,	p. f.	33c	40c
Shingles, ſh.	p. M.	2d 33c	2d 67
Do. long dreſſed		12d	13d 33c
Scantling, heart,		23d 33c	
——Sap		8d 8d 67c	
STAVES, Pipe	pr. 1000	30d	
STAVES, W. O. hogſhead		19d 33c	
STAVES, R. O. do.		19d 50c	
STAVES, Leogan		16d	
STAVES, Barrel		10d	
STAVES, Heading		26d 67c	
SKINS, Otter, beſt	pr. pie.	4d 67c	
SKINS, Minks		20c	40c
SKINS, Fox, grey		40c	80c
SKINS, ——red		1d	20c
SKINS, Martins		24c	1d
SKINS, Fiſhers		33c	67c
SKINS, Bears		3d	
SKINS, Racoons		27c	60c
SKINS, Muſk-rats		11c	20c
SKINS, Beaver,	pr. lb.	67c	1d 33c
SKINS, Deer, in hair		20c	30c
Tar, N. Jerſey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	1d	
—Carolina,	32 gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
Turpentine	pr. bbl.	1d 67c	2d
TOBACCO, 100lb. James R.	beſt	3d 60c	73c
TOBACCO, ——inferior		2d 67c	3d
TOBACCO, ——old		4d	67c
TOBACCO, Rappahannock		2d 50c	3d
TOBACCO, Colo. Maryland		5d 33c	8d
TOBACCO, Dark		2d	40c
TOBACCO, Long-leaf		2d	40c
TOBACCO, Eaſtern-ſhore		2d 2d	23c
TOBACCO, Carolina, new		2d 7c	3d
TOBACCO, ——old		do.	
TEAS, Hyſon	pr. lb.	93c	1d 28c
TEAS, Hyſon ſkin,		53c	67c
TEAS, Souchong,		50c	93c
TEAS, Congo,		43c	50c
TEAS, Bohea,		34c	36c
Tallow, refined		9c	
Tin	pr. box,	13d 33c	67c
Verdigreaſe	pr. lb.	47c	53c
Vermillion		1d 33c	1d 67c
Varniſh,		33c	37c
WINE, Madeira,	pr.p.	106d	200d
WINE, Liſbon		96d	100d
WINE, Teneriffe,	pr. gal.	51c	60c
WINE, Fayal		44c	49c
WINE, Port	pr. p.	106d 67c	120d
WINE, Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	4d	
WINE, Claret		4d	6d
WINE, Sherry	pr. gall.	90c	1d 20c
WINE, Malaga		77c	80c
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	25c	27c
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	13c	30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days	½
60 days	½ pr. cent. prem.
30 days	1
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	39c
90 days	38c
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	4d 44c
France, 90 days	91c

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

From a late Britiſh publication, entitled, "Lines to the Memory of the Rev. Mr. JOHN WESLEY, A. M."

"ROUND *Weſley's* Urn no ſanguine laurels bloom,
No Widow's Curſes murmur on his tomb;
No blood-ſtain'd ſpectres haunt his parting hour,
Grin round his bed, and o'er his pillow lour;
No butcher'd Orphan glares indignant by,
To ſcare the ſlumbers from his cloſing eye;
But PEACE comes ſmiling on her Seraph wing,
And ſteals the barb from DEATH's *relenting* ſting:
To his laſt hours the good Man's meed is given,
APPROVING CONSCIENCE AND APPROVING HEAVEN!"

The character of Mr. Weſley is thus delineated:

"Glowing with Chriſtian zeal and Patriot fire,
With all the love that COUNTRY can inſpire,
With all the warmth that Genius can impart,
He pours the living precept on the heart:
Spreads on the darkling mind th' illuming ray,
And all the glories of ETERNAL DAY.
Conſoles the feeble, and confirms the ſtrong,
And leads the timid fearleſsly along:
Grief, Sickneſs, Sorrow, Want, his bounties ſhare,
And needy Worth becomes his guardian care.
Around his board no pamper'd lacquies wait,
In all the pomp of Oriental ſtate.
He rears no Palaces, no wide ſpread plain
Calls him ſole Lord of all its proud domain.
He courts no grandeur, and he hoards no wealth,
And toil and temperance procure him health.
Not even Avarice, the Vice of Age,
Clouds the mild luſtre of his life's laſt ſtage.
Rich in the treaſures of a feeling mind,
He knows no good but that of ALL MANKIND;
No ſelfiſh aim inſpires his great deſign,
But HOLY LOVE and CHARITY DIVINE:
While to the wrangling ſons of noiſy ſtrife,
He gives th' example of a BLAMELESS LIFE."

When the late juſtly celebrated Dr. Fothergill was in the height of his practice and reputation in London and Weſtminſter, the following advertiſement appeared in one of the Engliſh country newſpapers:

"This is to ſartify, that I John Fothergill, of Wooton Baſſet, who cures all ſorts of glanders, informations, diffneſſes, and all akermunnys of the blood both in the human and broot ſpecious, am *not* the Dr. John Fothergill as lives in London, but his ſuperer, both in art and medeſon, as thouſands are reddy to teſtafy."

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.
Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, ſome time in Auguſt 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceaſed—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well ſet, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, ſtone maſon and plaſterer. He is a very handy fellow as a houſe-waiter, and is fond of ſuch buſineſs. He is a great diſſembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped ſo long that no deſcription of his preſent clothing can be given. It is ſuppoſed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again; and reaſonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Adminiſtrator.

October 12, 1791. (raw9w)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No. 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

A few TICKETS in 3d and laſt Claſs of the NEW-JERSEY LOTTERY.

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk.

Three and 4 years old Liſbon WINE, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon TEA.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, maſter, from London, a few quarter caſks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh LINENS, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and ſome GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the firſt quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of Firſt Quality Madeira and Liſbon WINES, and whoever is pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undreſſed HANDSPIKES. He is purchaſing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the higheſt price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,
PURCHASES and SELLS
PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*,
at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making transfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*. His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

October 15, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant ſituation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides; about 25 or 30 acres will be ſold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two ſtory houſe, compleatly finiſhed from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-houſe, dairy, two ſtory barn, and ice houſe, all finiſhed in the beſt manner, together with ſeveral other neceſſary outhouſes, the yard and garden neatly paled, and a ſkillful gardner now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well encloſed with a poſt and rail fence; a well, and ſprings of excellent water—the proſpect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and George-Town, having a fine and full view of each place, muſt render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaſer offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indiſputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the ſubſcriber. I will alſo ſell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupport the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (tf) BALDWIN DADE.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

An extenſive Aſſortment, of very ſuperior texture, ſuitable for every branch of the buſineſs, juſt imported from Amſterdam, and for SALE by

DANIEL TYSON,
No. 114, SOUTH FRONT-STREET;

Where Millers and others may always be ſupplied with the beſt Cloths, and large allowance made to thoſe who purchaſe in quantities to ſell again.

Alſo for SALE, a Quantity of Particular

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the firſt Quality, fit for immediate uſe, in Pipes.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1791. [1aw1m]

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

☞ *The price of this Paper is 2 Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at Subſcribing.*